PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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The Daily Commercial

IMMENSE CROPS.—A gentleman who has made an extensive excursion through the country, informs us that the growing crops of corn in every direction excel everything he ever saw, and fears the farmers will not be able to house it all.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

MR. DOWNING, who has just been chosen Chief of the Cherokee Nation, was one of the loyal men of that tribe, and served during the war as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of loyal Indians, commanded by Col. Wm. A. Phillips, of Kansas. He is a man of intelligence and education, liberal in his views, and will make a capable ruler.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL'S intention to visit Europe, on Saturday, was suddenly frustrated by a pressing dispatch from Washington in relation to the Cabinet troubles. His departure was therefore necessarily postponed, although he was anxious to proceed on account of Mrs. Rabe, who is ill in Scotland. He will probably resign in view of a general break-up of the Cabinet, and then proceed on his European journey.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Rev. Henry Wendt, the Superintendent of the Lutheran Orphan's Home, at Germantown, has been sued in jail in default of ten thousand dollars bail for committing rape upon fifteen of the inmates, ranging in age from eight to eighteen years. This reverend scoundrel will no doubt serve out the rest of his life at hard labor in the Penitentiary. The details of the case are not fit for publication, and the evidence of the girls is positively shocking.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF PEACHES.—Sixteen car loads of peaches from here and stations below were shipped to Chicago on Wednesday. The train contained about 16,000 boxes. One of the new refrigerator cars was in the train. It was opened here to put in a fresh supply of ice, and the inside was as cool and fresh as an ice-house. It is claimed that peaches can be shipped to New York in good condition in this car. In addition to the quantity shipped on Chicago the same day, there were four car loads sent up the main line, and one car load sent from here by express to Chicago, and one up the Rome line. The active season is just commencing. What it will be in two or three weeks it facilities are offered for handling the crop is simply by the railroad company we can hardly conceive.—*Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel, 9th.*

THE FRENCH HARVEST.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of June 29th, says the harvesting of wheat is over in the Southern departments. He adds: "The quality of the grain is said to be good, but the quantity inferior to what was expected; and if the reports received down to the latest date be trusted, it is pretty much the same everywhere in the central departments the harvest is making progress. It is more or less advanced in the East and West, and the districts around Paris. In the North the farmers are only waiting for the rain to be over to begin reaping. For seven weeks ago nothing could be finer than the appearance of the fields, and most people believed that they were quite safe from accident. All this bewitched high hopes are doubled; instead of congratulations we now hear only complaints on all sides, and the least dissatisfied of those who accept of an average yield—averages to regard to quantity. It is impossible as yet to form an accurate estimate of the damage occasioned by the inclement weather."

A Pet or Plot.

The following perfectly truthful statement throws a flood of light on the recent publication from the Attorney General's office: The persons who helped the President get up the late serious mass of documents purporting to originate with the Attorney General's office, on January 8th, 1866—Barthold J. Dresson, William Abe and Herman Grossmen—were indicted jointly in this District for conspiring to cheat and defraud the United States by obtaining fraudulent and false claims purporting to be payable to them for military service of certain soldiers, by forged papers. They were found guilty and Dresson sentenced for one year and the other two for two years in jail here. Rabe was clerk in the Treasury, and was to furnish the names of persons having unpaid claims, and then with the others forge papers to collect them. Information was given with the party. The scheme was one of the most gigantic discovered during the war. Dresman died in jail; Dresson was pardoned President Johnson in less than two months, and then became messenger between the Johnson officials and Rabe, while Conover was in jail. Early in the spring Rabe sent the President a memorandum of what he could state to them, what documents he would produce, and what valuable evidence he could withhold if pardoned. This paper as well as the Democratic petition for pardon were at the disposal of the Attorney General. The President pardoned Rabe on the 20th of April, 1867, and he once attended frequently at the White House to the dates of the documents were finished, though this case of pardon is notorious enough, all official papers concerning it, together with the record of the President's pardon are retained in the records of Judge Fisher's Court, still Mr. Johnson has to-day authorized a denial that he knows anything of such case.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Another Match Between James Hamill and Walter Brown Arranged---The Race to Take Place at Newburg, on the 4th of September, for $2,000 a Side---Articles of Agreement, &c.

Mr. James Hamill, arrived home yesterday morning, after perfecting arrangements for the contest for the championship between himself and Walter Brown. Mr. Hamill reached New York at a late hour on Saturday night, and on Monday afternoon visited the office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, where he anticipated meeting with Brown, but the self-constituted champion failed to put in an appearance, and sent his representative Charles B. Elliott, of Newport, Long Island, with instructions to arrange the match. Mr. Hamill, acting under the suggestions of his New York friends, designated Mr. Dennis Leary, one of Brown's backers at the recent race in this city, and who was thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of his protegee, as his friend. The conference between parties lasted for three hours. Mr. Leary joined on the part of Mr. Hamill that there should be two stake boats, in order to guard against a repetition of any unfair practices. Mr. Elliott urged, as the friend of Brown, that such a arrangement would be unsatisfactory, as it would afford an advantage to Hamill, who was used in all the arts pertaining to rowing. After the matter had been discussed for some time, Mr. Leary consented to the proposal of having only one stake boat, providing that in case either of the boats swerved from a direct course during the race should be ruled out. Mr. Elliott stated that he had been instructed by Mr. Brown to insist that the only foul to be ruled was in case one boat should strike or directly interfere with the other, but in order to satisfy Mr. Leary, he arranged that the articles should open between Hamill and the St. Louis or Ward Brothers should govern the contest. The following are the

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1867.

Articles of agreement between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, and James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARTICLE I. An outside boat becomes entitled to the first stake only when her entire hull has passed the end of the bow of the inside boat to show clear water between them.

ARTICLE II. Any boat swerving from a direct course in order to impede the progress of the other boat shall be ruled out.

ARTICLE III. The boats shall toss for chance of position before starting in the race.

ARTICLE IV. The race shall take place at Newburg, on the Hudson River, on a course one mile and a half, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., the first to be five miles, two and one-half miles to the stake boat and return, to start with the tide, and the second stake boat from left to right.

ARTICLE V. Smooth water shall be required for the race, the condition of the water to be judged of and decided by the referee. In case a referee cannot be agreed upon for this office shall be appointed when last deposit is put up in the hands of the stakeholder.

ARTICLE VI. The boats shall be started at the word; said word to be given by the referee. Time shall be taken when the winning boat crosses the line.

ARTICLE VII. The race shall be for Two Thousand Dollars (2,000) a side.

ARTICLE VIII. Two Hundred Dollars shall be deposited in the hands of the stakeholder at the time the articles are signed. Eight Hundred Dollars Tuesday, August 20th, between the hours of two and three o'clock, at the office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and the balance, One Thousand Dollars a side, on Monday, September 2d, between the hours of two and three o'clock, at the office of either party failing to come forward and put up the deposit at the time stated in these articles, shall forfeit the amount previously in the hands of the stakeholder.

ARTICLE IX. If the day named is unsuitable, the race shall take place on the first fair day thereafter.

Witness, C. E. KELLOGG, }
JESSE H. BICKLEY, } Witnesses.
C. N. CRIGGAN, }

DENNIS LEARY, for Jas. Hamill.

Mr. Hamill will enter upon the usual exercises this morning, and has selected as his trainer Mr. George Godfrey, (Colored Pat.) Speer, a member of the Xanthe Boat Club. The Champion, who anticipated the coming contest, has covered to keep himself in good condition, and will only be necessary to remove sixteen or seventeen pounds of extra flesh, which he acquired during his recent Eastern tour, to place him in first class trim. Mr. James McKay, the well-known boat builder of New York, will ship his city on Saturday next, a new and beautiful boat, which has been completed to Mr. Hamill's order, and which will be used by the Champion for practicing, and afterwards delivered to Mr. Wm. Jackson.

New York, Mr. Hamill contracted with Mr. Kay for a boat in which he will pull on the day of the race.

ANOTHER CONTEST.

While homeward bound, Mr. Hamill acted a challenge from Wm. Myers, of Philadelphia, to row a three and a five mile race on Schuylkill in a gunning skiff, for a purse of $, on the 10th of September, four days after the contest with Brown. Mr. Hamill avers he is confident of defeating Brown, and he will heavily backed by our citizens.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1867. NO. 290.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Registration in Virginia.

Majority of Whites About 18,000.

CARD FROM LAWYER BRADLEY.

District Commanders Not to be Removed.

Order of General Sickles Disapproved.

The President to Visit the Watering Places.

Reopening of Postoffices in South.

Maximilian's Body Turned Over to the Austrians.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1867.

Registration in Virginia.

The Richmond *Inquirer* to-day publishes a statement of the respective white and colored majorities in forty-five cities and counties in Virginia, which comprise about one-half the State, and says that the large number of the counties in which the whites have majorities will indicate to some extent the completion of the convention, should one be called. The total white majority is 18,358, and it is thought that the full returns of the entire State will exhibit something like a similar proportion of the two races.

Card from Mr. Bradley.

Lawyer Bradley publishes a card to-day, in which he says that he has not yet heard from Judge Fisher since the note delivered to him on the last day of the Surratt trial, but he claims that on the 2d of July Judge Fisher challenged him to fight, when he (the Judge) made the remark that Bradley knew where he (Fisher) lived. No duel is likely to result.

District Commanders not to be Removed.

The proper authority is furnished for an emphatic contradiction of the sensation of a New York paper that the President will in a few days remove all the District Commanders; nor is there any truth in the story that he has decided to summon them to Washington.

Order Disapproved.

The second supplemental reconstruction act requires the virtual approval of General Grant of all of the orders which any district commander may issue. The first instance of the disapproval of any order yet issued occurred yesterday, when General Grant telegraphed General Sickles setting aside his order prohibiting the execution of a process relative to debt, which was issued in North Carolina by the United States District Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Another Swing.

If the public business will permit, the President, in the course of a few days, will start on a health excursion on a Government steamer, and will visit one or more of the watering places, perhaps Newport and Long Branch. He is also desirous of visiting Tennessee during the autumn months.

General Grant

Has been busily engaged at the War Department to-day, and but few visitors have had an interview with him.

Personal.

Mr. Stanton has not visited the War Department since yesterday, and left to-night for Boston. Mr. Edwin Stanton, son of the late Secretary, still holds the position of Clerk in the Department.

Postoffices Reopened.

Orders are issued from the Postoffice Department nearly every day for the reopening of postoffices in the Southern States, and in some instances new offices have been established to meet the increasing demand for postal service in that section.

Gen. Steedman,

Internal Revenue Collector at New Orleans, arrived to-day, and while his name has been mentioned in connection with the temporary vacancy in the War Department, it is understood that he has not been tendered the appointment. He will have an interview with the President to-morrow.

Hot Day.

The thermometer to-day has been at 99 degrees, but a heavy shower to-night has cooled the air.

Maximilian's Body.

Confirmatory information reached here to-night of the statement that the Mexican authorities have turned over Maximilian's body to the Austrian officials at Vera Cruz. The body was in a zinc lined coffin, and as it was poorly embalmed, was fast decomposing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1867.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

It is stated that George S. Pendleton, of Culpepper, Va., will be arrested to answer an indictment for registering contrary to Federal statute.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts for customs for the week ending on the 31st of July were $4,570,912.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL NOTE.

Only specimen copies of the new fifteen cent pieces are printed. It appears probable the Secretary of the Treasury will not authorize their issue until after the meeting of Congress.

LAND SURVEY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns of the survey of 91,751 acres of land in Arapaho county, Colorado.

POSTMASTER AT SITKA.

John H. Kirkwood is appointed Postmaster at Sitka. Mails will be forwarded there by any vessel from San Francisco.

GONE TO BOSTON.

Secretary Stanton and wife have gone on a visit of a few weeks to Boston, where they will be the guests of Hon. Samuel Hooper.

STANBERY.

Attorney General Stanbery is now at Capon Springs. He is in poor health, and will not return here for two or three weeks.

RECEIVER OF UNADILLA BANK.

Hon. Lewis Kingsley, of Norwich, N. Y., has been appointed receiver of the National Unadilla Bank, and entered upon his duties on the 10th.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1867.

FISHING BOAT RUN DOWN.

The steamer Tarifa, which arrived here yesterday, ran down a French fisherman off New Foundland. She saved all the crew but one.

ACCIDENT.

Late yesterday afternoon the bridge of the Hoboken ferry, at the foot of Barclay street, fell in consequence of the breaking of the chain used for hoisting and lowering it. One man was killed. The coroner's jury censured the Ferry Company for gross carelessness. The Empire Plaster Mills, on Bethune street were damaged by fire this morning. Insured for $12,000.

BISHOP HOPKINS.

Of Vermont, and Bishop Odeu, of New Jersey, sailed for Europe to-day per Chicago.

A LONG WALK.

Edward Payson Weston has been matched to walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, in thirty consecutive days, Weston agreeing not to walk Sundays. The time of starting, between the 1st and 15th of October, and the match for $10,000.

ARRIVAL FROM BREMEN.

The steamer Western Metropolis, from Bremen, has arrived.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, arrived per the Periere yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

The steamer Teutonia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ ASSASSINATED.

Advices from Mexico state that Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian has been assassinated.

FUNERAL ORATION.

Richard O'Gorman delivered the funeral oration of Gen. Meagher to-night at Cooper Institute. Mayor Hoffman presided.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

This evening Joseph Dwanny, a Spaniard, actuated, it is supposed, by jealousy, stabbed Miss Emma Oil, to whom he was engaged to be married, in the back with intent to kill. It is thought she will recover.

BASE BALL.

A remarkably close game of base ball was played to-day between the Mutuals and Unions, of Morrisiana. The latter were the winners, by a score of 9 against 8.

Secretary Stanton in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Secretary Stanton is here. He goes to the White Mountains to-morrow.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Opening of the Campaign in Richland County---Speeches by General J. C. Lee and Senator Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 14, 1867.

General J. C. Lee, Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spoke here this evening to a large audience. He is a fluent and entertaining speaker, and made a good impression. His speech abounded in sound argument, interspersed with frequent sparkles of wit, which kept the audience in a good humor, and his points brought out round after round of applause. He spoke about an hour, and wound up with an appeal to the Union party to rally and once more put to rout the party whose principles are so inimical to the interests of our country.

After Gen. Lee sat down, Senator Sherman made a few remarks, in which he refered to the misrepresentations of Judge Ranney, in his speech here last week, in regard to the National debt and the taxing of bonds. He said Judge Ranney knew that Congress had nothing to do with the levying of taxes on bonds by the States; that the Supreme Court had decided that the States had no right to levy taxes on Government securities as early as 1819, and that the principle had afterwards been affirmed by a Supreme Court which was composed mainly of Democrats. He said the national debt, though large, was not nearly so large as Judge Ranney represented it, and he knew the Judge knew it. He closed with an exhortation to go to work and beat the enemy even in old Richland. This opens the campaign on the Union side in Richland county. We have the prospect of an active campaign.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Sad Accident---An Old Man Killed---Base Ball Match.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 14, 1867.

A very sad accident occurred this afternoon on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as the Eastern 2:05 train was running into the station. An old man named Simon Christine, aged eighty-three years, was gathering coal from the track in a wheelbarrow, and in endeavoring to save himself and barrow, was thrown from the track and instantly killed.

A return game of base ball was played this afternoon between the Killbuck and Hope clubs, the Killbuck being the victors by a score of 51 to 17. A. J. Devitt, umpire.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer Grounded---Death of an Old Journalist---Union Meeting---Wheat Exports.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—Dispatches from Colorado river, via Los Angelos, report the grounding of the steamer Sierra Nevada On the 2d instant, loaded with Government supplies, off Point Isabel. The supplies were taken off by another steamer.

Edward Connor, Consul to Guaymas, one of the pioneer journalists of California, died July 16th.

The first section of the Oregon Central Railroad will be commenced in September.

The war sloop Jamestown sailed for Sitka today. She will remain there during the winter, to freeze out the yellow fever.

There was an immense Union meeting in this city last night. Gorham was received with great enthusiasm. A second meeting organized in the street was interrupted by Copperheads, several of whom were arrested.

The wheat exports in July were 174,000 sacks. The total value of exports this year is nearly six and a half millions in gold.

HAVANA.

Breaking of the Cable---Serious Riot at Matanzas---Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana advices to the 10th.

The breakage of the Cuba cable is confirmed.

A conspiracy of negroes at San Jago was denounced to the Government. Seven were arrested and two shot.

A serious riot occurred in Matanzas. The people and the mulatto ring were dissatisfied with the performances, and drove the performers from the ring, and afterwards tore the whole concern down. The troops were called out and the rioters dispersed. One man is reported killed and another wounded.

The yellow fever is raging all over the Island. Sugar is active at 8¼ reals for No. 12.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Kittoona Plantation Case.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—It appears Gen. Sheridan is wrong in the premises taken in special order No. 110, ejecting James Condon from possession of the Kittoona plantation, St. Charles parish, and installing Mark Hoyt, on the ground that Condon still remains in possession, although the Court having no jurisdiction had dismissed the injunction restraining Hoyt from possession. The Court took no such action, and the case is still on the docket for trial, and the Deputy Marshal was in possession, by order of the Court, when ejected by the order giving possession to Hoyt. The United States Marshal will refer the matter to the Attorney General.

Admiral Tegethoff arrived last evening and awaits orders from the Austrian government.

DETROIT.

The World's Base Ball Tournament.

DETROIT, August 14.—The World's Base Ball Tournament is proving a great success. Many of the best clubs in the country are present. The principal attraction for to-morrow will be a match between champion clubs of Canada and Pennsylvania. The playing to-day was all done by State clubs. The attendance is very large.

READING, PA.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Equal Rights League.

READING, PA., August 14.—The Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League held a harmonious session to-day. Several speeches were made. A series of resolutions were passed, including one appointing a committee to visit Congress and press the extension of the franchise bill to every State in the Union. A mass meeting of negroes will be held this evening.

COLLISION ON THE LAKE.

Propeller Magnet Sunk---Crew and Passengers Saved.

KINGSTON, C. W., August 14.—At ten o'clock last night, about twelve miles from here, the propellor Magnet, bound for Montreal, collided with the steamer Bay State, from Ogdensburg. The Magnet sunk in sixty feet water five minutes after striking. The crew and passengers were brought to Kingston by the Bay State.

RICHMOND.

Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors---A Convention to be Held.

RICHMOND, August 14.—A meeting of exofficers, soldiers and sailors of the United States was held to-night, and appointed an Executive Committee to call a State Convention at Richmond in September. It was reported there were 1,100 persons late in the United States service now living in Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 14.—The case of Judge Thomas, charged with violation of the civil rights bill, is fixed for the September term of Court. He was released on bail. Mr. Pendleton has also arrived here under arrest. Both have been indicted.

CHICAGO.

Body of Postmaster Gilmore Found.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The body of Col. D. A. Gilmore, late Postmaster, was found in the lake this morning, near the foot of Harrison street. The funeral ceremonies are announced to take place to-morrow.

Brutal Outrage.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 14.—A young man named George C. Kellogg, residing here, has been arrested for violating a little girl named Hirman, nine years old, in the town of Collinsville.

Arrival of the Java.

BOSTON, August 14.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived this afternoon.

AN AFRICAN SCHOLAR AND PHILOSOPHER.

A Negro Who Knows Half a Dozen Languages.

A Remarkable Character.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

"You must see Said," observed one of the officers of the garrison, as we were out riding together the other evening.

"And who is Said?" Which query drew from my companion a strange story of a learned negro of that name who lives on one of the sea islands, and whom my friend represented a a marvel of linguistic accomplishment, almost rivaling Mezzofanti himself. He could speak and read and write, I was said, a dozen or a score of languages, and knew their literature, and was deep in the philosophies.

Of course, my curiosity was piqued, and I had soon the means of gratifying it, for that accomplished gentleman, Doctor Sim, (during the war medical director of Sickles's corps,) on whose plantation Said lives, was good enough to send down to the plantation for him, and I had the black pundit with me in my room for a whole forenoon. I found him a truly remarkable personage, with a story that deserves more than a newspaper paragraph, which is all I can give it.

Said is a native African, having been born in the Kingdom of Bornou, in Soodan, Central Africa, and is now about thirty years of age. He has the thoroughly marked African type of face and skull, with woolly hair and black skin, and he shows the savage aspect the more pronouncedly from the fact that his face is covered with the tribal marks. These are not of the nature of tatooing, but consist of incisions in the skin, (or perhaps rather excisions out of the skin,) made in early childhood. One of these marks, drawn from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose, is, I remember, noticed by Bartle as the illazon of the superior caste, and this sign Said bears prominently on his countenance. In person he is of medium height, his gait is shambling, his look shy and sad. He is not in the least communicative or disposed to exploit himself, but must be drawn out by sympathy and gentle confidence. Here are some few points in his life:

Said is, as I have notified, was born in the capital of Bornou, which is a kingdom possessing some few rudiments of civilization, and inhabited by a people who profess Mohammedanism. His father was a *Mallado*, or cavalry chief, in the service of the King of Bornou, and was killed in one of the wars with a neighboring nation while Said was a child. Said remembers to have frequently seen the traveler, Barth, at the court of the King, and at Lake Alkamaneh, and he describes that author's work on Central Africa as being, so far as his experience goes, very accurate. Well, one day, when the lad was about fourteen years of age, he was captured with some playmates in the woods with some boyish companions, by a party of Bedonins, and carried to Tripoli, where he was sold to a Turk, who sent him to Constantinople. Here he became pipe-bearer to Reshid Pasha, a Turkish statesman of Foreign Affairs. After some years spent in this way the Pasha, in 1852, transferred him (he does not know the circumstances under which he came) to Count Ostroff, Prussian Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte. About this time the Russian war broke out, upon which Prince Menzikoff went first to Odessa and then to St. Petersburg, taking with him the young negro, who was running about different parts of Russia for two years. The Prince then transferred him to his son, who at this time went to make the grand tour. In the capacity of valet to Prince Peter's son, Said had an opportunity of visiting almost every country in Europe, and in Germany, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., he spent the intervening years up to 1859, when he came to America. He lived in New York, and then went to Hayti, about which country he conceived a great curiosity while in Europe, but he soon returned to the United States, and in 1863 he entered the military service as a volunteer in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, a colored regiment. With his regiment he came to North Carolina and remained until the close of the war, but, being then left without means and without friends, he was about forced to hire himself out as a plantation hand. In this condition Dr. Sim found him last year, when he took the plantation, which is on St. Andrew's Island, and, being touched by his story the Doctor got him up a small school, which he is now teaching.

This little story of his journeyings will explain the *opportunity* afforded him of learning different languages. The accounting for the excitement that brought him to the notice of those who mentioned him to me. I suppose he must have in addition an innate linguistic capacity; and, whatever the original aptitude may be, to his opportunities, he has certainly made himself a remarkable philologist. Remarkable it would be in even the most cultured of Caucasians, but to find it in one of the sable sons of the black visage the symbols of his savage race. For he knows, in addition to English, and his native tongue, Arabic, Turkish, Russian, Hebrew, French, German and Greek, some more perfectly than others, but, in most cases, so that he can read and write and speak them with ease and accuracy. Nor is it merely a parrot-like faculty of imitation, for he has every perception of their genius and affinities, and in some instances a fair, in others, a profound acquaintance with their literature.

The native tongue of the people of Bornou is called Kanouri, but those of some others he can learn Arabic, and that language Said acquired while yet a boy. He says that his nation has a considerable manuscript literature written in the Arabic. While in Constantinople he became perfect in Turkish, and while in the military service with Prince Menzikoff in Russia he acquired the Russian. Then when he came to travel over the different countries of Europe with the Prince's son, he made himself acquainted with the language of each, and what is more valuable is that in the acquisition of every language he was self-taught. After picking up what he could orally, it was his habit to get a grammar and vocabulary, and then study himself. In this way he taught himself German, French and Italian. English he first learnt on the Continent by the use of a polyglot French, German, and English vocabulary, and though he afterwards studied in England, his mode of speaking our language shows, in a slight accent, his Continental training. His latest linguistic acquisition is the Hebrew. Having a few months ago expressed a great desire to study that tongue, one of his friends provided him with a grammar, a dictionary, and Bible, with which he has since been diligently at work, and his progress has been very remarkable. One of his acquaintance recently picked up at a bookstall a work in a strange character, and fancying it to be Hebrew, he submitted it to Said, but the latter perceived it to be Aramaic, and such was his knowledge of the genius of the Semitic tongue, derived from his studies in Hebrew and Arabic, that he was able readily to make out its general sense.

While in the army Said fell in with some of the books of Swedenborg, and the reading of these made a complete transformation in his inner nature. Gifted with these subtle intuitions which some of the Melanic races show, he found that the divinations of the Swedish seer responded to all that was most intimate in his spiritual being. He became an ardent disciple of the founder of the New Church. He found the affirmation of Swedenborg's doctrines not in any mere external authority, but in his inner consciousness, in his own proper experiences. He says that Swedenborg is right," and he told me, with a modest awe, that he "sees the spiritual world much more clearly than the natural world" relating in illustration many visions similar to those of the Swedish seer. After he had undergone what he calls the "process of regeneration," he discovered that all his intellectual tastes had changed. He was formerly very fond of miscellaneous literature, as in France had read all the novelists. But he now thinks he will never more be interested in anything but Swedenborg's books. He has read them *all over again*, the scientific works, (the *Animal Kingdom* and the *Economy of the Animal Kingdom*,) which he expressed himself very anxious to see.

I have already mentioned that Said is teaching a school on one of the sea islands. In this I am told he has been wonderfully successful. Even adult and aged blacks learn to read with marvelous rapidity under his tuition, which is novel in its character and adapted to the race, which he claims to be largely intuitional and to be reached by the deductive rather than the inductive method. From the list of registers published the other day I observe that General Sickles has appointed Said to the place for the Polish Islands, which he lives. I had from him many interesting views regarding the negroes of the sea islands, who, from their long segregation and absence of contact with the civilized whites, are certainly a form of a race far more different in type from what one commonly finds throughout the South. He says that in many respects they are lower in the scale of civilization than the native Africans. He has some misgivings as to the working of the political suffrage among them, and thinks it would at least have been well to have required an educational qualification. When I asked him what the negro religion meant, he replied that so far as he could see there was nothing spiritual about it—it is mainly animal magnetism or a morbid condition of the nerves."

I might extend this account out in many interesting details, but I think these suffice. If you remember, the Abbe Gregoire, last century, published a work on famous negroes. I think Said well deserves to figure in the catalogue of *Les Noires Celebres*.—*N. Y. Times.*

JEFF. DAVIS.

J. D. Refuses to Apply for Pardon.

MONTREAL, August 14.—Jeff. Davis refused to see Rev. Bagley, or discuss the subject of an application for pardon.

THE Emperor Napoleon, having expressed to his Majesty Francis Joseph of Austria, a desire to give him a mark of sympathy on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe which has occurred in Mexico, an arrangement has been made that the Emperor and Empress of the French are to visit his Imperial Majesty at Salzburg, where they will stay forty-eight hours. The journeys is to be made in the strictest incognito.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Large Sales of New Crop Tea.

Another Japanese Port Opened.

Cholera Unusually Fatal in Italy.

The Minnehaha at Plymouth.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—The United States frigate Minnehaha has arrived at Plymouth. All on board are well.

Large Sales of Tea.

LONDON, August 14.—Advices from Foo Chow Foo state that 10,000,000 pounds of new crop of tea has been sold.

Cholera in Italy.

PARIS, August 14.—Accounts of cholera received from various parts of Italy represent the epidemic spreading, and attended by unusual fatality.

Another Port Opened.

LONDON, August 14.—Further advices from China state that the port of Tamsuga, in Japan, is designated by the Japanese Government for the use of foreigners, and is thrown open to the commerce of all nations in accordance with the agreement made with foreign representatives at Osaca.

Hungarian Revenue.

PESTH, August 14.—The amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the treasury of the Austrian Empire will be the same as before she constituted a separate kingdom.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 14, Noon.—Consols firmer and unchanged. United States bonds week at 74½; Illinois 7s; Erie 42; Atlantic and Great Western 28¾.

P. M.—Weather throughout England very hot. Consols 93 13-16; Erie 40; bonds 74.

LONDON, August 14, Evening.—Consols closed strong at 93⅞@93¾ for money and account. Illinois 7s, Erie 42; Atlantic and Great Western 28¾.

LONDON, August 14, Evening.—Consols closed strong at 93⅞@93¾ 74; Illinois Central 79; Erie 42¾. Atlantic and Great Western 28¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT Evening, July 14.—United States bonds 77¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 14.—Petroleum firm at 55f.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, August 14.—Cotton firm and busy; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Corn 28s 9d. Provisions—Beef 120s. Pork 80s. Bacon 58s. Lard 58s. Tallow 45s 6d. Cheese 60s. Spirits turpentine 34s 6d. Petroleum spirits 1s 3d. Linseed oil 32s 6d. Rosin 21s.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, August 14.—Sugar and iron steady. Exchange on oil.

THE TURF.

National Horse Fair at Buffalo---Dexter Makes a Mile in 2:17 1-4.

BUFFALO, August 14.—In the trot continued from yesterday, McClellan, May Queen, and Melton started. May Queen took the first heat, and Melton the second and third. The best time was 2:20¼.

Dexter trotted against his own best time, to harness, viz.: 2:17¼, having a running mate. The first heat was made in 2:20½. On the second trial the quarter was accomplished in 33 1-2 seconds; the half mile in 1:07, and the mile in 2:17¼. Others followed.

There is an announcement that Dexter has since been sold to Robert Bonner for over $30,000 to be delivered after the Chicago races, when he will be retired from the turf. The stay gelding Bolio was sold to a Detroit lady for $8,000 gold, on condition that he should make 2:32, which was done to-day in the trot for $4,100, eight horses started; six heads were under; Dutchman was the winner; best time, 2:34½.

ST. LOUIS.

Seven Thousand Dollars Stolen---Death.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—John A. McRae, a contractor on the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, was robbed this afternoon in the Natrona town boat of seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars. A man named J. W. Pollrick, supposed to belong in Lowell, Massa., died in Ellsworth, Kansas, about the 20th of July, leaving some property and a large sum of money. The wheelbarrow of Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg is not forthcoming. The property is in the hands of the authorities.

CHARLESTON.

Meeting of Board of Trade---Registration.

CHARLESTON, August 14.—Six hundred and forty-four persons were registered to-day, one hundred and sixty-two were whites.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, a long letter from General Sickles was read, in reply to the recent remonstrance of the Board concerning orders Nos. 10 and 31. Sickles upholds all the provisions of those orders.

North Carolina Crops.

WILMINGTON, August 14.—There has been heavy rains all day. Accounts from the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad report the crops greatly improved. Cotton is coming out finely. One plantation will average a bale to the acre.

Ship Burned at Sea.

BOSTON, August 14.—The ship Nellie Fogarty, from New York, for San Francisco, was burned at sea July 1st. The crew were saved and landed at Bernanibuco previous to July 15th.

Three Boys Drowned.

WALDOBORO, ME., August 14.—Walter and Willie Hill, aged twelve and eight, and Levit Creamer, aged sixteen, were drowned in Kabe's pond to-day, by the capsizing of a boat.

From Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, August 14.—There has been heavy rain all day. It is feared the cotton crop will be seriously injured.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 14.—It has been raining in torrents all day. Reports from Florida and Georgia represent the crops very good.

OUR STEUBENVILLE LETTER.

Republican Senatorial Convention at Wellsville---Hon. J. Twing Brooks Nominated---Resolutions and Addresses---Meeting of the Unwashed on Saturday Next.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, August 14, 1867.

The Senatorial Convention for the district composed of Jefferson and Columbiana counties, assembled in Wellsville to-day. An organization was effected by appointing Hon. Robert Sherrard, of Jefferson county, President, and W. R. Allison and Theodore Arter, Esqrs., Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Colonel Hill and Judge Firestone, of Columbiana; W. R. Allison, J. T. Updegraff and General A. G. McCook, of Jefferson.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the Senate of Ohio, and, on motion, Hon. J. Twing Brooks, of Salem, Columbiana county, was nominated by acclamation.

Resolutions highly commendatory of the course pursued by Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, indorsing the Constitutional Amendment; the platform of the Ohio State Convention, and also indorsing Hon. J. Twing Brooks's course as Senator, were introduced by the committee and adopted amidst the greatest enthusiasm. A resolution was offered condemning the course pursued by His Accidency, A. Johnson, but after considerable discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, the convention coming to the solemn conclusion that so far as he (A. J.) was concerned, he was politically damned forever, and, therefore, there was no use in wasting ammunition on a dead horse.

Neat and appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Sherrard, Sharpneck, Hunter and Brooks, guaranteeing a triumphant Union victory at the polls on the second Tuesday of October.

In my communication in reference to the County Convention, I stated that the first four named had served faithfully during the rebellion, and in doing so I did injustice to Capt. W. A. Walden, who was fifth on the list, and who was in command of Company K, Thirty-sixth O. V. I., Colonel Crooks, and subsequently went to the front in command of Company E, O. S. G.

Saturday next is the day set apart by the faithful to hold a grand pow-wow in this city A large crowd is "anxiously looked for." Hons. B. Davenport and R. P. Ranney are the gentlemen that have been selected to throw Democratic dust into the Radical ranks, and to forever kill the hope of the "nagur," so far as the right of suffrage is concerned. A large crowd is expected, but among those who have been in the habit of attending their meetings one has passed away to "dog heaven," and they will never more be troubled and annoyed by the howls of "old Dixie," for all of which I know they will be truly thankful. K. N. PEPPER.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Winnemore, the spiritualist murderer, has written his life, which is very curious. It is to be published after his death.

Thomas Rankin, from Pittsburgh, who has some twenty aliases, and who was arrested in Philadelphia some days ago for forgery and swindling and escaped justice, has been rearrested in Harrisburg and committed for trial. His business in bogus checks covers thousands of dollars, drawn on merchants of Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Seven hundred and eight deaths occurred in New York during the past week—an alarming increase of mortality. Seven fatal cases of cholera occurred during the week.

A bill is being prepared by prominent loyal men of the South, to enforce the present confiscation laws, and so modify them as to resurvey all of the seceded States in the same manner as the public lands

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily more of art's more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

It is a matter of some surprise that the Democrats should take exceptions to a tenure of office bill, since the tenure of office is the *ruling bosom* of their political aspirations. The creed of Fashion's votary is not more devoutly cherished—as well be out of the world as out of office.

ALIENS are notoriously suspicious, but for purposes of roguery they are no doubt highly convenient. This was illustrated lately in Kentucky, where a party was known, variously, as Democratic, Conservative and Rebel. The *alias* is not often expressed, but is usually understood, and comes used according to circumstances. Three names for a party that has but one principle—the Vicar of Bray principle—is rather a liberal allowance.

OLD Washington reports leave little or no room for doubting that Mr. JOHNSON is determined to do everything in his power to obstruct the reconstruction policy of Congress. To this end all the Department Commanders will be removed, and the power of the administration cast in opposition to the operation of the laws relating to reconstruction. Everything that has been developed of late, tends to confirm this view of Mr. JOHNSON'S intention. If the country does not find itself speedily plunged in a crisis, it will not be on account of the efforts of the man who unfortunately occupies the White House.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to say, what more than one hundred times we have said, how important it is that the representatives in the next Legislature from Allegheny county should be composed of men of no doubtful position on the Railroad question. The writer maintains that on important occasions our representatives have not been a unit at heart, but that some of them have been committed to adverse interests. Be this as it may, the time has come when our representatives at Harrisburg should be men who will serve the interests of their constituents, and yield to no adverse influence.

THE reason assigned by an English paper for the expensive and brilliant reception given to the Turkish Sultan, although not essentially different from what might be given for much of private hospitality, indicate the single eye of Britain to financial ends. The Sultan is the ruler of over thirty millions of people, with many of whom, it is intimated, "we have business relations." These business relations are those of trade and commerce. Again, the Sultan, as a devout and influential Moslem could perhaps an occasional visitor to Mecca, might exert a friendly office, for his English entertainers, among the vast number of Mahommedans resorting thither, and so, extend the outflowing circle of his conciliatory influence to the immense Mohammedan population of British India. We do not know whether this reasoning is correct, but such as it is, an English paper is entitled to the credit of it.

WE cannot account, except upon the ground of passion or custom, for the zeal and conspicuity with which religious attendance is given to the convicted murderer on the gallows, and especially for the weight and importance attached to his expressions of religious experience. We do not often hear of such gatherings of "spiritual advisers" around the beds of abandoned characters dying of disease, nor are their late professions or ecstacies deemed suitable for display in the columns of the newspapers. The moral effect of the ostentation, however well intended, is far from good. It has become to be regarded as little else than a dramatic performance, while to those of another class, it is a degree veils the infamy of the horrid crime and punishment, and throws a celestial light and attraction around the murderer's doom. By all means should christian benevolence endeavor to prepare the wretched and guilty criminal for his awful death; but not an injudicious ostentation, either of the offices or their results, present the scaffold of the murderer as the scene and the assurance of spiritual ecstacies.

GRANT IN THE WAR OFFICE.

General GRANT'S taking the position vacated by Mr. STANTON'S ejection, cannot fairly be interpreted to his disadvantage. The only wonder is, that the age of the President, against Mr. STANTON, had not extended to General GRANT, who so recently expressed his entire accordance in the sentiments of the Secretary, and his wish that he would stick to the position which he had so long and ably filled. General GRANT having written a letter of unreserved indorsement, may be deemed politically the next of kin to Mr. STANTON, upon whose official demise he has come into the possession of his portfolio. It is creditable to STANTON to be so succeeded. It is wise that GRANT should take the position rather than have it go to a political opponent, and it is better for the country that on Mr. STANTON'S suspension the office should continue to be administered by one fully in accord with him. It is not to be doubted, however, that an attempt will be made to disparage GRANT in the estimation of the country. But it will not succeed. If it were right for STANTON to refuse to resign, why was it reprehensible in GRANT to take the place when the Secretary was suspended? It has from the beginning of the Government been usual for the commanding General, at the request of the President, to undertake temporarily the duties of the War Office. In entering on the temporary field of duty GRANT, so far from indorsing JOHNSON, availed himself of the first moment to indorse STANTON,—not formally and guardedly, but warmly, heartily. Is it not better that GRANT, the tried and true, should hold the place till the Senate can act, than such a man as STEEDMAN should play his pranks in it? This, we perceive, is the general view of the Republican press.

—Since the above was written, a Washington dispatch acquaints us of General GRANT'S view of the situation. His assignment to the War Office he regards an order which he is not at liberty to disobey. In obeying it, he yields none of his views, which are in perfect harmony with those entertained by Mr. STANTON. We have the assurance, which was not needed, however, that the present position of Gen. GRANT cannot be accepted as an indication that he agrees with the President on the questions entering into reconstruction.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Kentucky presents, just now, a singular picture, which although not distinguished for its beauty, nor attractive in its coloring or figures, affords a study for politicians and even for politicians. It embodies the essential features of all rebeldom, and demonstrates, of course, what that broad and desolate and forbidding area would be politically if it had free scope for development, or in other words, if it were subjected to the manipulation and touch of Conservative artists.

Kentucky embraces three sets of political characters—Republicans, rebels, and a hybrid race, denominated Conservatives, a cross between Ponce Democrats and war rebels. This last faction, having gained the ascendency, repealed, under the impulse of a kindred feeling, the laws disfranchising their sterner parentage, the war rebels, expecting—with too filial a trust, as it turned out—their coalescence in the conservative ranks. But confident in their numbers, buoyant in hope and audacious from inveterate habit, the enfranchised rebels chose to be principals rather than accessories in the conflict, Independent Line of Conservatives and Republicans, a large proportion of the latter being held by the old slave code, in a state of helpless inability. The triumph of the rebels was therefore easily achieved, even if no aid and comfort had been rendered to them by the conservatives, who, tied and self-shackled, were powerless.

In Kentucky, we have said, is a study which it is well to contemplate with care. Conservative action there is a beacon, to warn fallen men of what conservative legislation will do everywhere, should that equivocal, compromise party, by any calamitous revolution, come into power. Pennsylvania laws would immediately feel the blighting touch of their handling. Should this Commonwealth, by any possibility, abandon itself to their domination, The laws of Congress, that permeate our entire nation, and support its commercial and financial interests, would be emasculated of their wholesome provisions, whenever they conflict with Conservative or Democratic sympathy with rebels. The public securities, the revenue system, show but too clearly, what would be done, if the wish of Conservatism and Democracy were supplemented with power. Import duties, their old antipathy, would be abolished; pension laws would either share the same fate or be so modified as to enhance rebels as well as loyal men; protection and right, if not freedom itself, would be withdrawn from the colored race, and the public debt would be either repudiated or be immeasurably increased by the assumption of the war debt of the extinct Confederacy. Every one of those items has been not obscurely hinted at in the speech of the party, both through the press and in conventional resolutions. And Kentucky shows that they are in earnest.

To the Northern States, that have stood by the Union in all its previous dangers, Kentucky action will be a warning that they will not fail to heed in the coming elections. The maintenance of the Congressional policy towards the Southern States will secure to them the benefits of free government which we enjoy ourselves. It will bring them into the Union under even better auspices than those which accompanied the reconstruction of Tennessee. Impartial suffrage is the remedy for the malady under which they are languishing. And for both North and South, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

FURTHER LIGHT FROM TENNESSEE.

We have suspected all along, or rather we have concluded, *a priori*, from their usual ways, that the industry and clamor of the Democratic press in decrying the Tennessee election, was only an effort to throw odium upon it before the facts could be fully known. Hence, the outcry has been vague in its character, though terrific in its tone, the grim horrors of the affair being that negroes voted and BROWNLOW was elected. The correspondent of the *Times*, known as Veteran Observer, places the matter in another light nearer the truth, with a promise of further consideration when the official returns of the election shall be published. Writing with an evident knowledge of the condition of Tennessee and of the real character of BROWNLOW, his competency to judge of the case, added to his admitted candor and correctness as a correspondent, will insure credit to his statement.

BROWNLOW is a coarse, blunt, rough speaking man, but not a man of abandoned morals. He was for many years a preacher, of the Methodist persuasion, and for many years afterwards the conductor of a Whig newspaper. In both positions he acted with great honesty and fearlessness, though without much regard to refinement of style or delicacy of taste. Opposed to the Democrats, such a man and such a style of opposition as he employed, have made him specially obnoxious to them. This has culminated to the highest pitch during the excitement of party feeling in and after the rebellion. The general, outside clamor against him as an oppressor of the people and a tyrannical ruler, is not accompanied by any specifications, nor do any in Tennessee join in it, except the disloyal, whose rebel proclivities he, in administering the laws, has wisely and justly curbed.

The population of Tennessee, by the census of 1860 was, of whites 827,772, and of blacks 280,649. The vote in 1860 was about 150,000, and would not now, if fully given, be over this number. By the same ratio of black voters to the population, as of white,—one to six,—there would be scarcely 50,000 negro votes cast. BROWNLOW had 48,000 *majority*, and in East Tennessee, where there are not 4,000 negro voters he got *fifteen thousand* majority of the *white* votes. This shows that BROWNLOW at home and among the white voters is not deemed to be the oppressor and despotic that the Democratic-rebel press call him. And it further justifies the declaration of the correspondent, that "although BROWNLOW got the negro vote, *he is elected by the votes of loyal whites.*"

The clamor against the people of Tennessee and the Governor whom they have elected, can be estimated in the light of these statements and figures. The loyal people being thus in large majority, they are entitled to rule the State under the laws. The class of persons who are defeated and dissatisfied by the result are those who in war and peace have arrayed themselves against the Union, and who have heretofore in Tennessee prevented the free expression of Union sentiments either in elections or any other way. This election, instead of being conducted under coercion and with military terrors arrayed against freedom of suffrage, as guaranteed by law, is the first in which a full and free expression of loyal principles has been allowed, for the past seven years at least. On this occasion the loyal people have been allowed the rights of citizens of the great Republic, and they have improved the opportunity to record, by a public vote, both their correct political sentiments and their large majority of numbers.

TRADE PROSPECT.

We are assured that in the great centers of business the indications for activity are favorable. Both buyers and sellers have been and are likely to be too cautious to permit anything like speculation or undue excitement. The stock of imported goods on hand is represented to be light, and not more than sufficient to supply the demand. It may be fairly inferred that prices will be well sustained. The New England mills having either temporarily suspended or reduced to short time, there is no prospect that the market will be over-supplied, and fair competition as well as well-sustained prices is confidently expected. Of the future, the New York *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"With respect to the probable demand for the fall and winter trade, we find that the indications are satisfactory. The country is generally as bare of merchandise as the grain markets were at the opening of harvest. Notwithstanding the manifestations of extravagance by certain classes, the people generally have been very economical. They have purchased sparingly, and only to supply pressing demands for consumption. It may be questioned whether the American people, during this generation at least, were ever so poorly supplied with articles of convenience and luxury. It was a knowledge of this fact that led to the extensive preparations for a large spring trade, which resulted so disastrously to the parties concerned. Consumers now require as much, if not more, goods than ever, but they are in a far better condition to supply their wants. The favorable condition of the harvests everywhere secure them the means of supplying all moderate demands. The present indication, therefore, fully warrant the anticipation that there will be a good demand for Southern and Western consumption. The activity of country prosperous seasons is not to be looked for; but here is nothing to warrant the gloom and apprehension that seems to prevail in certain circles."

THAT FORGERY.

The old saying that a falsehood will travel ever so many leagues while truth is putting on its boots, is being illustrated anew in the case of the forgery paraded in all the Democratic papers in this State. It consists in a pretended extract from the Salem, Massachusetts, *Journal*, calculated, wherever believed, to prejudice the people of Pennsylvania against Judge WILLIAMS. Although it has been shown that there is no such paper in existence as the one named, and although the forgery has been fastened upon a vile copperhead sheet at the Capitol, it still travels by every description of Democratic conveyance, and no doubt is destined to travel in those benighted regions where the truth seldom penetrates, and where, as a consequence, the Democratic vote is heaviest. But among the enlightened portions of that party, such a coinage will not only have no effect adverse to our candidate, but will gain him strength. With candid and decent reasoning and forgery are not a safe reliance wherewith to achieve a good purpose; but it can be relied on to bring confusion upon the heads of those against whom it is proved. And so will it be in this instance—the forgery will work the greatest injury to the perpetrators.

The Sea Serpent Season.

"About this time," should be said of the usually dull period of the year through which we are now passing, "look out for sea serpents or equivalent aquatic monsters of our inland lakes."

July and August appear to be their favorite months for projecting several feet of head (which always resembles a combination of seal and snake) and body (which is invariably about the size of a man's) above the surface of the water.

When sea captains, who are known to have good store of Old Jamaica on board, bring home their yarns about this fearsome tenant of the ocean, we have no difficulty in assigning a reason for the belief that is in them of having actually beheld some such apparition. The seductive liquor in question has been known to generate whole families of the snake species at very short notice. But what shall we say of parties of ladies and gentlemen camped out on the beach at a quiet watering-place, overlooking Lake Erie and in the State of New York—being impressed with the idea that they, too, have seen the longitudinous reptile, and fully identified him as fresh water first cousin of the original and genuine article?

According to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who dates from "Solus Point, N. Y., August 7th," the fact is placed beyond dispute or would be, if it were not that certain milk oozeth from the epistolary cocoa-nut in manner following:

Solus Point is a little village between Lake Ontario and great Solus Bay. It is crowded this summer with transient visitors—several parties from the city camping out on the different islands in the bay. Their tents look picturesque in the dark woods, and their fishing-boats ply the smooth waters. A first-class hotel—were there one here—would do a splendid business, for it is not only the coolest place in summer in the country, but the fishing and hunting season lasts till the end of October. The scenery is unrivaled.

If that is not an advertising dodge, written by one of the "fluid" gentlemen, as Mrs. Partington calls them, with whom hotel keepers are always "gentlemanly proprietors" and steamboat clerks invariably "courteous and obliging," we are very much mistaken. He has evidently been taken in hand by one of the "gentlemanlies," who has the erection of a mammoth caravanseral at Sodus Point in his mind's eye, and he must do something for his board and billiards and et ceteras.

The philosophy of these periodical appearances has never been accurately examined and analyzed. We fancy, the lake variety will be found to spring from a Barnumesque spirit of advertising enterprise and invention, while the sea serpent proper can, we have no doubt, be found in the bottom of the last of a dozen or so of bottles of any achoholic beverage of ordinary strength.

Southern Politics.

The Federal officers and soldiers who met in Richmond on Saturday, adjourned to Tuesday. The expression of the meeting was in favor of a new State Convention of the Republican party.

The registration in Princess Anne County, Va., shows 818 whites, and 902 colored voters.

General Sickles has modified his order in regard to holding Courts in North Carolina. He says it is suspended in its application to the present term of the Superior and County Courts for North Carolina, and the jurors for said term may be impanneled as heretofore provided by law.

A writer gives the following as the result of registration in all the cities and counties from which he had heard in Virginia: Whites, 54,575; blacks, 15,261; white majority, 19,314. He says official statistics show that the white men of Virginia exceed the black men by 51,000. No one ever estimated that the original bill would disfranchise more than 10,000. The explanatory supplement passed in July, 1866, will operate to disfranchise a few more, but certainly not over 5,000. Deduct 15,000 as the total so disfranchised, and the whites will still have a majority of 30,000, provided all will register who are legally entitled to do so.

Of the Governor of Texas, the Houston *Telegraph* says:

Throckmorton represented the Johnson policy of reconstruction, and was elected and enthusiastically supported by the people. Pease represents the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and is appointed Governor by military authority. They are probably the best men for Governor on their respective basis, to be found in the State. Both are able, experienced, cautious, and prudent men, and both are deeply interested in the development of the material interests of the State. The people have the right to elect a Governor of our own choice—and we did have the right then—we did what we ought to have done in electing Throckmorton. But now that we no longer have any such right, and the Governor has to be appointed by military authority, a better man than Pease could not have been selected. Gov. Pease and the majority of the people of Texas have been widely separated in political sentiment and feeling. Any participation in the Negro Convention in Houston did not tend to lessen that separation.

THE following statement, grounded on statistics recently published in this paper, shows how expensive the drinking habits of the times are to a community. Chicago spends for intoxicating drinks a sum equal to an average of $50 for every man, woman and child of its population, and then $12 each in taxes for city purposes, a large share going to the maintenance of criminal justice and institutions for the poor, chargeable to drunkenness. In two weeks, 1,400 drinking places were licensed, with a prospect of more to come. It takes a stupendous public prosperity to bear this terrible waste. If it were retorted upon us that Pittsburgh is no better than Chicago, in this respect, we are not sure that we could truthfully deny the charge. We fear that, as administered, the new law for licensing houses has increased rather than diminished the facilities for intoxication, and that the contagion, instead of being checked, is rapidly extending its ravages.

THE *Saturday Review* and the *Lancet* bear emphatic testimony as to the increased use of stimulants among the fashionable English women. More champagne and claret cup is punished by young women in a single lively evening than would have satisfied their grandmothers in a month. That the use of wine may have increased within the last few years is probable, but the description of the habits in England of fifty years ago, to be found in letters of that period, show that this vice was much more prevalent then than now. "If I drink much more I shall be muckibus," is quoted in Thackeray's Lectures on the four Georges, as a specimen of dinner table conversation and compliment among the female nobility. To judge from the comments of the *Saturday Review*, it would almost appear that at supper party tables the same effects of wine are produced on the ladies as are to be seen in ancient frescoes. The exaggeration of description may be intended as a warning, for certainly no respectable female would drink with "the ease and familiarity of an accomplished frequenter of a New York bar."

THE scene of the late railroad disaster in Ireland, is the lofty bluff known as Bray Head, which rises almost abruptly from the sea to the height of many hundred feet, and its wild and savage beauty is a prominent feature in the scenery of the famous Dublin Bay. The railroad track is cut in the solid rock at a great height above the sea, to which there is an abrupt descent. The curve is rather sharp round the Head, and trains generally run slow in going round, and passengers looking out of the windows see a wall of rock on one hand, and empty air on the other, while far below the waves may be seen breaking on the shore. Few can have visited the spot without thinking, with a shudder of horror, of the possibility of such an accident as has now occurred, and it almost seems impossible that even one passenger should have escaped. The cars must have fallen directly into the sea, as the rock is almost straight down, and there is but little margin at the base. Further particulars of this shocking casualty will be awaited with interest.

THE Lafayette, Indiana, *Courier* gives the particulars of the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad case. Allen Lloyd, one of the original stockholders of the road, brings suit against W. F. Reynolds, as President, and Robert Stockwell, James Spears, and others, as Directors. It is charged that Reynolds conspired with Robert Stockwell, A. Wilson & Co., Jas. Spears, Jas. P. Dugan, and others, to defraud plaintiff and others, on whose behalf he sues, who were holders of original stock, by placing those bonds on an equal footing, and sharing equally in the distribution of the assets of the Company with the original stock; and that said Reynolds fraudulently issued stock to the above named parties in place of their bonds without any authority from the Directors of the Company so to do. Plaintiff demands that the bonds held by the above parties be paid out of the treasury of the Company, and that the assets then be divided among the holders of the original stock. The amount involved is about three-quarters of a million.

THE Chicago *Tribune* well says: "With Gen. Grant in the War Office there is no danger of any practical harm to come to the country in consequence of the change. The General's position as Secretary of War and commander of the army is anomalous. There is no law, however, against holding both offices, although he can receive compensation for only one.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Chicago colored theatrical company has commenced its travels in the West. They play at Milwaukee next week.

Governor Brownlow's militia, it is understood, are to be promptly mustered out except a few companies, which are to remain in West Tennessee. This action has been brought about by General Thomas, who is now on a tour through his district, accompanied by his staff.

There was an ingenious Schotchman named MacNish, who devoted himself much to the subject of inebriation, its temptations and results, and in a book published by him, entitled, "The Anatomy of Drunkenness," a statement is made with regard to the component parts of English gin, the principal ingredients of which, if we remember rightly, are spirits of turpentine and sugar of lead.

A vicious dog gave vent to his spite against a man he met on the street in Indianapolis recently, by biting him on the leg. Instead of driving him away the man stood still and let him work. The leg being a wooden one, the biting didn't hurt the man, and seemed to afford the dog the greatest satisfaction.

The next execution of the death penalty will occur in Brunswick, N. J., on the 30th inst. Peculiar interest attaches to this case, as the convict is a woman. While there may exist in the minds of many a peculiar prejudice against the hanging of one of that sex, it cannot be forgotten that the victim of Bridget Durgan was also a woman and that the murder was one of marked atrocity. The Court of Pardons has refused to interfere and there is no reason to doubt that the sentence will be fully enforced. The sympathy expressions criminals rarely fail to command is offered to the unfortunate prisoner. The other day she was visited by several ladies, one of whom gave her a bouquet.

There was a severe fire recently in an extensive forest near Toulon, which resulted in the destruction of an enormous amount of game. The forest was a game preserve, and it was stated that during the fire the animals and birds were so magnetized by the light of the flames that they remained as if paralyzed, and were without strength to escape the danger.

The income of Cambridge University in England is $800,000 in gold, annually, of which it receives about $200,000 for tuition fees. The income of Oxford is $700,000 in gold.

There is a place, not a hundred miles from Boston, usually regarded as in a decaying condition. A gentleman spending the summer there recently said to a visitor, "I don't know what people mean by calling it—as they do—a sleepy town. I have this house of a man who has gone West on a wedding tour. He is eighty-seven years old, and his bride is the second wife he has had since he was eighty."

A St. Louis letter makes the following cheerful statement: The suicide mania has somewhat abated this week: there having been eight suicides last week, and only two this. But the *delirium tremens* mania seems to have broken out, for three men jumped from the third story windows of the hospital when in the fit of *delirium tremens*. Several more are now confined in the hospital on the same account, so the disease is a prevalent one this hot weather.

A very curious incident occurred in the survey of the Iron Mountain road in the cypress swamps of Southeast Missouri. The engineers, having orders to locate their surveys in connection with the United States land surveys, had occasion to search for the marks or records made years ago in the swamps. The land surveyors had marked the results of their work by cutting into the body of a tree, leveling off a smooth surface of the trunk, and engrossing their record on the tablets thus prepared. The engineer found the trees of the old survey, and recognized the scars of former cuttings, but to reach the records were compelled to cut into the trees again. New wood had grown up over the old record, completely hiding and protecting it. But, after cutting into the body down to the original tablet, they found the surveyor's record as plain and distinct as when first made.

The report of the Chicago Board of Trade shows the following figures in grain received for the past year: Wheat, 5,000,000; corn, 34,000,000; oats, 11,000,000; rye, 4,000,000. The amount of lumber received is over 700,000,000 feet, besides 400,000,000 shingles. Live stock and packing statistics show 1,341,000 hogs, and 673,000 cattle marketed for the year; butter, 8,000,000; lard, 26,000,000. Hides—lbs., 20,000,000.

PERSONAL.

—Ira Aldridge, the African actor, whose forthcoming appearance in New York was awaited with considerable interest, died in Poland, last Saturday. The New York papers adopting the notch in the *American Cyclopedia*, say that he was born in Maryland, and that the only American city in which he ever appeared was that just named, where he acted without success at the elder Booth's "Mud Theater." But it is also said his real name was Hewlet. A colored actor so named played in that city at the old Military Garden in 1820. He was said to be a native of Long Island, and had been a servant of Edmund Kean, whom he accompanied to Europe. Aldridge was in the same way associated with the great tragedian, and the identity of Ira and Hewlet seems altogether probable. The point in doubt is whether Hewlet, Maryland, or Suffolk county, New York, is entitled to the honor of his nativity. He was quite successful in Europe, and received many proofs of popular and royal favor. The Germans and Russians especially thought well of him, and Shakspearean characters his chief actors. In England he was most applauded as *Othello*, *Shylock* and *Rolla*, and such characters, comparatively unfamiliar to theatre-goers here, as *Zanga*, *Oroonoko*, *Zoraobar* and *Hugo*. In New York, Philadelphia and other cities he also comprised chiefly imitations of Edmund Kean. His death just now disposes of the vexed questions whether he would have had a fair hearing in New York and whether white actors and actresses could have been persuaded to appear with him.

—Rev. Dr. Bellows, writing of Cologne, says: "At least twenty original Jean Maria Farinas keep up the manufacture of the most popular perfume that ever refreshed the nostrils of fainting women. It is natural that the worst smelling place in christendom should have invented the best artificial odor. Parents baptize their children to entitle them to use the name in the manufacture of cologne water, a business which our American enterprise has not yet attained to."

—Yonng Wellesley, the son of Lord Cowley, late English Ambassador in Paris, is about to marry Miss Macombe, a New Jersey-Parisian belle and a wealthy heiress. It is not a little curious that the Cowley family, who were notorious for their antipathy to Americans at Paris, should be thus intimately allied to an American family. Such is the spell of money and beauty.

—Colonel Forney gives the following commentary on our present position by an eminent German banker, whom he met in the cars: "The example of your country in breaking down such a rebellion as that which attempted to assassinate your Government, as it assassinated your beloved Lincoln, and then in instantly dissolving a mighty army, and in immediately proceeding to pay off the principal of its great debt, has no parallel in human history, and if you did not lay heavy taxes upon foreign imports to assist you in this magnificent work, and so incidentally protect your home labor, *you would simply be two geoeraters for the benefit of your foreign enemies.*"

—Ben Wood says he can personally vouch for the fact that Mr. Johnson's hostility to Secretary Stanton grows out of the fact that Mr. Stanton was the author of the resolution offered in the House of Representatives in July last, calling on the President to communicate to the House the particulars of a certain Cabinet meeting, at which Stanton took high ground against the construction of Mr. Stanbery of the reconstruction acts.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their purity are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN says in relation to the

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine of the Age.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

(From the Presbyterian Banner.)

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market st., Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that after having been afflicted with Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my health has been very feeble. I had been suffering from case was an extreme one, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, rotten, fermented state. When the severe attacks would come on I could lose all strength and be utterly helpless, none of the remedies ever before would be of any use. But so far as I could not retain anything on my stomach except a little dry toast and tea, for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach except a little dry toast and tea, for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach except a little dry toast and tea, for days together

he Daily Commercial

STROLEUM AS FUEL.

Interesting Test on the Ohio.

atisfactory Results.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Sunday.
The steamer Fire King, propelled by Mr. H. Saroni's patent machinery for generating am from petroleum, made an excursion trip ew miles up and down the river, yesterday. e performance was highly satisfactory in ry particular, and we may add that a numr of practical machinists and engineers, inding Captain J. S. Neal, of the low pressure hmond, and Captain R. E. Neal, of the Inia, were more than delighted with the comte success of petroleum as fuel, declaring it er, as well as more economical, than either od or coal. A meeting of the guests on d was organized by calling Captain Thomas Eckert to the chair, and appointing C. D. llar Secretary, when the following report was d, approved and ordered to be published in city papers:

ly invitation of H. S. Saroni, Esq., Inventor d patentee of the machinery for using petrom for making steam and for other purposes, undersigned, on Saturday, August 10th, 7, made an excursion a few miles up and wn the Ohio river on the steamer Fire King, ording us ample opportunity to satisfactorily tness and inspect the operation of generating am with petroleum. After applying the light steam in the boilers was run up to 150 unds in less than thirty minutes. We also ressed the highly satisfactory application o same to the culinary department and lights of the boat. During the entire trip, hough an experimental one, the steam in boilers was kept up at a uniform pressure of pounds, the management of the e being under the exclusive control of the ineers, without the usual aid of firemen, -heavers, &c. The flame under the boilers d through the flues was uniform and the best ible, everything working highly satisfactory d with the most perfect safety, indicating a ect, economical, and wonderful improvement in generating steam for steamers and all er purposes. The Fire King made a run of r 12 miles, averaging 120 pounds of steam, h 2 double due boilers, 18 feet long and 30 hes in diameter, working 2 cylinders, 12 hes in diameter, with 4½ feet stroke. T. W. kert, Chairman; Thos. H. Yeatman, R. E. al, steamer Indiana; Nicholas Patterson, store uctor; W. R. Collin, of Collin & Son; C. Dorman, of E. S. Sutter & Co.; J. S. al, low-pressure Richmond; F. Y. Batchelor, neral Superintendent Steamboat Captain's ociation; V. C. Bradbury, with E. G. Leon & Co.; Henry Hartwig, Chief Engineer; W. Sheeley, Pilot; John C. Crane, late Colonel S. Army; Capt. Samuel Brickenstall, and st engineer United States Navy; S. W. Abells, plain steamer Mobile; S. Ross, machinist; orge W. Tait, Globe Insurance Company; J. Coon, chief engineer steamer Golden Eagle; st Striker, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry M. Nutt, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. B. Stephenson; John Leon; A. Hickenlooper, Jr.; C. D. Millar, retary.

The use of petroleum as fuel, and its applican for the purpose of heating, lighting and erating steam has been attained by the ious patents of Herman S. Saroni in the et perfect, simple and cheap form. His ters are so constructed that he can use the her gravity of petroleum as well as betthan the heavier, that quality which can l be used for any other purpose, hence its apness. The gas apparatus, by means of ich the steamer is lighted up throughout, is fectly plain and simple, having no machinery any kind to get out of order, the gas being duced by the action of the natural laws of action, gravitation and evaporation. The es for heating and cooking are very prom-t, simple and portable. The heat is very ense, yet so compact and so perfectly under trol that it can all be applied to the vessel be heated, and does not necessarily heat room. The use of these stoves is recomnded before all others. First, on account of ing cost of fuel, it being less than half that wood or coal. Second, saving of time, as e can be lighted to full heat in one minute, and will bake, roast, boil or broil quicker n any stove now in use. Third, on account cleanliness. There is not a particle of ke, soot or ashes produced by the burning. urth, it requires no chimney, is very light d portable; can be used in any room of the se or part of the room without offense to inmates or injury to the room or furniture. arrangement for its application to generate steam is simple and cheap; the oil is placed sheet iron tanks on the boiler deck, conducthence through pipes to a series of burners ed in the fire-bed underneath the boilers. ne of the advantages to be gained the use of this apparatus are: First—out one-third to one-half of the t of fuel is saved. Second, All the freight m is saved, as the oil can be carried where room is not available for freight. Third—reat saving in draft, as there are only 240 nds of oil against an equal to 8,000 pounds coal. Fourth, The great saving in time and nse in handling this fuel, as we dispense irely with the services of firemen and coalvers, the engineer having full control of the by turning a single stop cock. Fifth, re is a steady uniform heat under the boiler which must increase the average speed of ts, and must necessarily add to the durabilof boilers and other iron exposed to the t. Sixth, The danger of fire on board is ally decreased, as the combustion is perfect, re being no sparks, cinders, smoke or ashes, the oil is carried in such a position as to be only protected against ordinary accidents, against incendiaries, it being inaccessible.

FOREIGN PERSONAL.

—The tribunal of police of the Canton of d, in Switzerland, has lately been engaged trying a young man named Piquilloud, rged with having for some time past practd medicine and surgery in female attire. It eared that he had succeeded in completely uising himself as a woman, and had obed, under the name of Miss Abbots, and he quality of an American, admission into eral ball-rooms, offering his services chiefly to es. The fraud was detected by a hair dresso whose shop he went to purchase a chignon. was found that he could only be convicted f the illegal exercise of his profession, and hat count the Court condemned him to one ths' imprisonment.

—It is stated that Mdlle. Tietjeans will proed to St. Petersburg, where she is engaged to during the ensuing winter at a salary of 000fr. per month.

—Another new opera, by M. Offenbach, "La mission de Dix Heures," has been produced ens, with entire success.

—During the grand ball at the India House, ndon, in honor of the Sultan, Madame Mus, wife of the Turkish Embassador, was ed with what appeared to be a fit, but proved be a fatal attack, and she died in the course the night.

—A Swedish tenor, Herr Labatt, a singer of at popularity at the Royal Theater at Stockm, has entered into an engagement to appear at her Majesty's Theater next summer.

—Considerable interest has been excited gal by the death of the Hon. Sunlonath Mudit, the only native yet found worthy of a t on the bench of an Indian High Court. deceased Judge was of Cashmere origin, family never intermarried with Bengalees, he kept aloof from all Bengalee usages. began life on £24 a year as a clerk, and then at to the native bar.

—Letters from Constantinople, state that the tan has directed a commission for the purse of establishing a code in his dominions ed on the Code Napoleon.

—During the centenary, Francis, the exng of Naples, held quite a Royal Court in me. He kept open house, and received four usand visitors attached to the old regime. is said that a large number of brigands took t in the celebration, and it was remarked at for a few days brigandage almost entirely ased.

—A noble inventor has just appeared in the son of the Earl of Caithness. His lordship s made and patented a compass, which is d to be a great improvement on those now use. The inventor claims for it a superior to most of the influences by which compsses are liable to be vitiated. It has been ted on the Clyde, and seems to have given eat satisfaction.

ANECDOTE OF THACKERAY.—Shortly before death Thackeray amused a party of literary nds by recalling some early trials arising m his brief connection with a daily paper on ich he was engaged as a literary reviewer: e of the first works submitted to the writer s Roscoe's "Life and Works of Henry Fielg," an author of whose productions, with single exception of "Tom Jones," he was at that time totally ignorant. Unwilling to acowledge his unfitness task, the future novelist so work, and after conscientiously readevery line of Roscoe's bulky volume, sent a review for which he eventually received a yment that was very poor remuneration for ten days of preliminary study which he t through ere he took pen in hand. Still fering from the exhaustion consequent on is ill paid service, he was required to perform till more Herculean labor. On returning to chambers from an afternoon's walk, he found ed high upon his table, and encumbering all more massive furniture, the entire series of umes forming the well-known Encyclopedia Britannica. On his desk lay a note from his tor, requesting him forthwith to review the ifying array of closely printed quartos. At is point of his story the narrator was interpted with an inquiry, "What did you do with m?" "The only thing that an honest journ list could do under the circumstances," was answer, "I packed the books into a cab and t them straight back to Printing House uare."—*Advertiser.*

OUR SUMMER TOUR.

CITY FOLKS,

fore taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at

TNAM & ROSE'S Furnishing Emporium, No. 74 FIFTH STREET.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Activity of the Stomach—These medicines are a most powerful antiacid remedy for the correction of all those deadly abnormal conditions, from fetid exhalations in the stomach or intestinal tract by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretion of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY HALL FOSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY.

65 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial Office. I call by the year the principal conspicuous city and borough advertising posting offices.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

E. A. BATCH ..... DAN. ABLE.
CHAS. E. MAURICE ..... CHAS. M. ELLEARD.

MATCH, MAURICE & CO.,

RECEIVERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors

IN BOND AND FREE,

No. 218 Walnut St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit Shipments.

GROCERIES, &C.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
40,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
6,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH SPICES,

COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,

Goshen Cheese.

DRIED FRUITS, &c.

BUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,

345 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following brands are kept in store.

CHANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, 12's Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO'S Lanbenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharzberg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil, &c., delivered duty paid.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR,

THS

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
55 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg cheese;
5 cars Potsdam bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, LARD, LARD OILS, KINDLING, SAGE'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN

TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 58 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" " February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" " March 27, 1834, due July 1, 1858.
" " January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" " June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" " March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" " April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Au itor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 30, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorse "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

THS

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR COPES, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Daisy Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the entlusiasm and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO, LARGE MIRRORS,

TAPESTRY VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.

Will be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of Francis G. Bailey, corner of Diamond Way and Franklin alley, the entire household goods, consisting of complete sets of Parlor Rose-wood Furniture, Piano, large Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Tapestry Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen ware, &c., &c.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE

Frank Semple and William Metcalf, plaintiffs,
vs.
Francis Bailey, Robert Bailey and Robert Forsyth, defendants.

In the District Court for the City and County of Pittsburgh. No. 315, July Term, 1867.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Trustee in the above case, duly appointed by the said Court, offers for sale,

THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS

CONSISTING OF

ROLLING MILL

AND

HINGE FACTORY,

Situated two and a half miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company's Works, and a short distance below the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's Works, and can be reached by Accommodation trains to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Manchester Street cars.

The Mill comprises three boiling furnaces, three heating furnaces, one of five feet stroke cutting shears, one Sawyer, one Mill, Sweet Mill, 14-inch Bar Mill, Forge Hammer, Forge Fire, Blacksmith Shop, with Cylinder Engine, two Blowers, one Punch, Shafting, &c., &c. Hinge factory is a complete Machine Shop, with Engine, Boiler, Furnaces, Forge Fire, Blacksmith Shop, &c., &c. Also, 100 of Assorted Iron, Planing Machine, 20 tons Scrap, assorted; Fire Brick, Horses, Mules, Scraper, Carts, Harness, Office Furniture, &c., &c. In addition there are three-eight Dwelling Houses, with Stables, lots and gardens.

Also, at the same time and place, the Farm, containing in all about 64 Acres of Ground, extending from the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. track to the ohio River, and from about 420 feet below the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. extends to the Mill; the whole being in a high state of cultivation and fit for receiving coal and metal and shipping product.

The sale will take place on the premises on

TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

By PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in equal payments of one, two and ten months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

The attention of capitalists is called to this sale as affording a rare opportunity for profitable investment.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on the undersigned at No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will show them the premises.

S. B. LOWRIE CHILDS,
TRUSTEE AND RECEIVER.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

Or Office of "Superior Lubric. Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all Kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale; sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold.

Titles Examined by competent Attorney.

Conveyances Made.

The care of Property as named, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

FURNITURE.

PRACTICAL

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

115 FOURTH STREET.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, every variety of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.

Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing. Work guaranteed.

LEMON & WEISE.

DAUBLE, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers.

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

ANTHRACITE COAL

All parties desiring a supply of ANTHRACITE COAL can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines:

WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN, SILVER BROOK,
Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,

By leaving their orders with

WM. BINCHAM,

366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. 6:28

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard, Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lb Chopped Feed; Corn and Oats; 3,000 lb chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 500 lb White Middlings; 15 Feed, Corn and Oats; 500 lb White Middlings; 15 bush Bolted Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 bush Bolted Corn; 100 bbls prime Old Cheese; 100 bbls new, to arrive; 1,000 lb fresh Maj. Butter, in store and for sale by

H. RHODE,

No. 182 Liberty street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BANKERS'

AND

Merchants'

SECOND GRAND

Presentation Entertainment

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE,

SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1867,

AT

IRVING HALL,

NEW YORK.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be conducted on the

MUTUAL BENEFIT PRINCIPLE.

A PRO RATA DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO TICKET HOLDERS.

CAPITAL, $1,287,148.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

And limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Eight.

THE FAIREST AND MOST IMPARTIAL PLAN OF PRESENTATION YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

A Prize with Every Ticket.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of their Charitable Presentation Entertainments of the day, have organized themselves into a Mutual Benefit Association, for originating an enterprise which, while it shall restore them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-holders than have yet been offered, and which being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and honorable basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets, and the registering the same, to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep them in their safe, unissued, until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be placed for sale at the counter selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of prizes.

A reference to the number of prizes and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantage to ticket-holders that will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise, and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Managers and the Managers named therein thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guaranty of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with the scheme will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket-holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of themselves and every ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

One Cash Prize at	$75,000	$75,000
One Cash Prize at	50,000	50,000
One Cash Prize at	25,000	25,000
One Cash Prize at	10,000	10,000
Three Cash Prizes at	5,000	15,000
Five Cash Prizes at	2,000	10,000
Five Cash Prizes at	1,000	5,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes at	500	7,000
Twenty-three Cash Prizes at	300	6,900
Twenty-five Cash Prizes at	200	5,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes at	100	7,500
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes at	50	3,700
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes at	25	3,500
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes at	20	3,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes at	10	1,750
Two hundred Cash Prizes at	5	1,000
864 Cash Prizes amounting to		$250,000

PIANOS.

8 Steinway's Grand Pianos at	$1,500	$12,000
8 Chickering & Sons' Grand Pianos at	1,500	12,000
25 Steinway, Sweet Octave Pianos at	800	20,000
25 Chickering & Sons' Octave Pianos at	800	20,000
92 Melodeons at	140	12,920
125 Melodeons at	125	15,625

SEWING MACHINES.

75 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case Sewing Machines	$365	$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson half case Sewing Machines	125	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson plain Sewing Machines	85	11,305
73 Singer cab. case Sewing Machines at	165	12,045
100 Singer half case Sewing Machines at	125	12,500
130 Singer plain Sewing Machines at	85	11,050

DIAMONDS.

6 Full sets Diamonds at	$2,500	$21,000
10 Full sets Diamonds at	2,700	27,000
20 Diamond Cluster Rings at	850	17,000
20 Diamond Cluster Rings at	675	13,500
25 " " " at	450	11,250
53 Diamond Cluster Rings at	325	17,225
5 Diamond Cluster Rings at	655	3,275

GOLD WATCHES.

16 Gent's Gold Watches at	$230	$3,824
25 Gent's Gold Watches at	225	5,850
42 Gent's Gold Watches at	185	7,770
86 Gent's Gold Watches at	135	11,610
66 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches at	260	4,000
85 Ladies' Gold Watches at	185	10,175
92 Ladies' Gold Watches at	150	13,730
106 Ladies' Go'd Watches at	145	15,370

SILVER WATCHES.

66 American Silver Watches	$75	$4,950
125 American Silver Watches	63	7,875
140 American Silver Watches	48	6,240
223 Detached Lever Silver Watches at	27	6,021
249 Cylinder Silver Watches	18	4,482
322 Plated Watches at	8	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at		668,015
Total Value of Prizes		$1,287,148

Bankers' and Merchants' First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth Hall was filled with the elite of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of August, 1867.

Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder.

Tickets One Dollar Each,

For sale at the Banking House of CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We can with safety guarantee those wishing to purchase tickets that they will be all sold by the 24th and that the distribution of prizes will positively take place on that day. It will be advisable for those wishing to purchase tickets to order at once, so as to enable us to register them before the day of the grand presentation.

Special Terms or Club Rates.

No greater discount will be allowed on a larger number of tickets.

2 tickets to one address for	$2 70
6 tickets to one address for	5 20
9 tickets to one address for	7 50
12 tickets to one address for	9 00

Money by draft, Post-office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to

CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.,

62 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

GOOD PRINTS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

GOOD CRASH,

AT 11 CENTS.

10-4 Sheeting, Very Cheap.

DRESS GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
TICKINGS, CHECKS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
PLAID FLANNELS,

White Country Flannels,

ONE AND TWO YARDS WIDE.

COVERLETS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
WOOLEN YARN, &c., &c.

A FULL STOCK

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the

Dry Goods Line,

AND AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.

TICKINGS,

Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Checks, &c.

A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of

Barred Country Flannels.

PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.

SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

Bead Gimps and Fringes,

A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,

We have just opened a superior lot of

LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,

Of the best quality and most popular styles.

We invite special attention to our new lot of ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.

THE "STAR SHIRT,"

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

MCELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x42. Address COMMERCIAL

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

Lap Weld Gas Pipe,

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.

Everything needed in PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Stillpans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIVE RODS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
ENGINEERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR CLOTH, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,

Sheffield Cutlery Works,

SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repairing solicited. Orders by mail promptly attended to. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Smithfield Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD STREET,

tf MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TIN PLATES, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass line.

G. R. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. G. EWART, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. mh-ly

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Rappers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Wagon Spring Steel, Landreth and Ames' Seed and Fluting Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON AND PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warehouse, No. 27 FIRST STREET.

All Warranted equal to the best of English steel.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactures in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 139 and 141 FIRST and 140 and 142 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.

First-class PIANOS from $345 upwards.
Second-hand MELODEONS from $60 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS.

TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. H. BARK. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER

BARK, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Bar

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, who has been on a visit to Canada for two or three weeks past, returned home on Tuesday.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Captains of the different fire companies in the city will meet at the Mayor's office this evening, to make arrangements for the annual parade of the Fire Department.

ODD FELLOWS' FUNERAL.—The members of Duquesne Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall this afternoon at one o'clock, to attend the funeral of John Fisher, of Fort Perry.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—This morning, at ten o'clock, the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church at Irwin's Station, will take place, the Very Rev. T. Mullen, Vicar General, of Pittsburgh, officiating. A lecture will be delivered in the evening by Rev. Mr. Ward.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The Annual Examination and Literary Performances of the Linean School and Normal Seminary, at Mansfield, Allegheny county, will commence on Wednesday, 21st inst., and continue for 4 days. The proceeds will be applied to the library of the Seminary.

ROBBED.—Early yesterday morning some thief or thieves entered the ante-room in the third story of Wilkins Hall, on Fourth street, occupied as a sleeping room by the Janitor of the hall, and stole a coat, a pair of pants and a pocket book containing several dollars, belonging to the Janitor.

MCKEESPORT CAMP MEETING.—A Methodist camp meeting will commence to-day on the camp grounds about one mile and a-half from McKeesport. The meeting, it is expected, will be largely attended, and ample arrangements have been made for those who attend. The grounds are easy of access, and the Connellsville Railroad Company will afford ample facilities of transportation to the grounds to persons residing in this vicinity.

THE "ROUNDHEADS."—The Society of the One Hundredth ("Roundhead") Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, will hold their first annual meeting at New Castle, on the 17th day of September next, (the anniversary of the battle of Antietam) at ten o'clock A. M. The orator on the occasion will be Rev. Robert Ashley Brown, D. D., of Lawrence county. It is expected that all the members of the regiment will be present, as the meeting will be an important one. Every arrangement for the proper entertainment of those who may attend the meeting will be made by the citizens of New Castle.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Soldiers' League held a meeting at their hall in Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, President Callow presiding. Several new members were proposed and a number initiated. An election was entered into to fill the vacancy in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, which resulted in the election of Mr. Thos. Westerman. The committee on revision of the old Constitution reported progress, and the amendments offered by the committee were laid over until next meeting. A donation to the library of nine public documents from the Hon. Wm. Williams was acknowledged. Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

UNIONTOWN GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Charity Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., of Uniontown, at a meeting held on Monday evening last, elected and installed the following officers: W. C. T., James C. Whaley; W. V. T., Miss Ellen M. Boggs; W. S., John Retenour; W. A. S., Mrs. C. Livingston; W. F. S., A. C. Knox; W. T., Miss Sarah Brownfield; W. M., Annie King; W. O. G., Leonard Richards; W. I. G., Miss Sadie Collier; W. C., Rev. George Chappell; W. R. H. S., Miss Mamie Litman; W. L. H. S., Mrs. G. Chappell, P. W. C. T., Rev. A. D. Hall; Committee on Finance, Messrs. A. C. Knox, J. Croft and James Simpers. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and is doing a great work in the temperance cause.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly man by the name of James McCabe attempted to commit suicide about ten o'clock yesterday morning by drowning himself in the Monongahela river. He is employed on a farm a short distance from the city, on the Steubenville turnpike, and came to the city yesterday morning. He has been drinking very hard of late, and while laboring under the excitement yesterday morning, he rushed down into the Monongahela river, a short distance above the Suspension bridge, and attempted to drown himself. He was prevented from doing so by some men, who happened to be near by, and who plunged into the water and rescued him. He was taken to a dry place on the wharf, where he sat down, and coolly took out his pipe, lighted it and commenced smoking. Some time afterwards, he suddenly jumped up, rushed down to the river and again plunged into the water. He was again rescued, when he was taken by an acquaintance to the National Hotel, on Water street, where he was afterwards conveyed to the farm where he lives.

Base Ball.

MATCH TO-DAY.

The Pioneer and Dauntless base ball clubs of this city, will play a match game this (Thursday) afternoon, on the Lincoln base ball club grounds, on West Common, Allegheny. Time will be called at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE LINCOLN AT TARENTUM.

The Lincoln base ball club of this city, will leave for Tarentum this morning at half past six o'clock, to play the Ristori club, of that place. Excursion tickets will be issued.

STATE BASE BALL CONVENTION.

The State Base Ball Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg on the 16th of October next. Arrangements have been made by which delegates will be carried over the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh and Erie Railways at excursion rates. The Secretary of the Association is also in communication with the other railroad companies in the State, endeavoring to have the same arrangement effected.

Temperance Reform in Lawrenceville.

The Bartlett Lodge, No. 191, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at a meeting held at their hall, in Lawrenceville, recently, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In view of the fearful increase of misery, crime, poverty, disease and mortality throughout the community, which is directly attributable to the enormous increase in the number of houses where liquors and other strong drinks are sold; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That as an organization devoted to the cause of Temperance, we pledge our aid and influence to all other Temperance Organizations or societies, of whatever name, throughout this country, to assist them in this cause.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Allegheny Temperance League, in the cause of Temperance, and that we adopt as the sentiments and feelings of this Lodge, the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Allegheny Temperance League, at the meeting of August 5th, 1867, and a collection be taken up to assist the officers of said League in the publication and distribution of said Preamble and Resolutions.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask of our County Commissioners an explanation of the fact that they were granted by them, three licenses out of four tap houses from this Lodge, and in connection with the fact that there was before them a remonstrance signed by a majority of the most respectable residents of our borough, praying that the Commissioners should not grant any of the applications for license before them from this place.

United Presbyterian Intelligence.

Rev. J. W. Witherspoon was installed as pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny City, on the 6th inst. Dr. McLean preached from 1, Cor. i. 21, last clause, and propounded the constitutional questions; Rev. Shafer addressed the pastor, and Rev. Fairley the people. The exercises were very appropriate and good, and Mr. Witherspoon enters upon his field under very favorable auspices.

Rev. I. C. Evans will be ordained as pastor of Four Mile U. P. Church on the third Tuesday of September—Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark to preach and preside; Rev. J. W. Witherspoon to address the pastor, and Rev. J. G. Barnes the people.

The question of establishing a preaching station at Sharpsburg was brought up at the last meeting of the Allegheny U. P. Presbytery, and the settled pastors were requested to preach at that place on Sunday, Remooms, to develop the propriety of establishing a station there.

Rev. J. D. Glenn has tendered his resignation as pastor of the New Brighton U. P. church, which has been accepted. A certificate of dismission has been granted him to connect with the Presbytery of Bloomington. Dr. McLean was appointed to moderate in a call at New Brighton.

Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., has been appointed Financial Agent of the Allegheny Presbytery.

At the recent meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery, a petition for preaching, signed by a number of persons in the neighborhood of Tallycawy, was presented, considered and granted. The Chairman of the Committee of Supplies was authorized to make appointments from the roll of settled pastors, it found necessary.

At late meeting of the Philadelphia U. P. Presbytery, two calls addressed to Rev. T. H. Hanna, one from Chartiers congregation, of the Presbytery of Chartiers, the other from the Second Church of Pittsburgh, were received and laid on the table.

At the same Presbyterial meeting, a call from the North Broad Street U. P. Church, Philadelphia, addressed to Rev. Lafayette Marks, late pastor of the Union Church, of the Presbytery of Monongahela, was received, sustained as regular, and sent to the Presbytery.

Rev. R. J. Miller has accepted a call from the First U. P. congregation, New Wilmington, to become their pastor.

At the Mercer Presbytery meeting, a call from Wirtenburg congregation, for Rev. J. H. Peacock, for one-half time, forwarded by the Presbytery of Allegheny, was put into the hand of the candidate and by him accepted.

The next meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery will be held in the Four Mile Church, on the 17th of September, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Presbytery of Westmoreland will meet, according to adjournment, in Buena Vista, Allegheny county, on the first Tuesday (3d) of September, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Ordination and Installation of Mr. John S. Speer is appointed for the meeting.

The Presbytery of Mercer will meet in the U. P. Church at Sharon, on Tuesday, the 27th day of the present month, at ten o'clock A. M.

Gas Explosion on Smithfield Street.

For five weeks past the saloon of Mr. Joseph O'Hanlon, No. 15 Smithfield street, has been closed, owing to the non-payment of a judgment in the hands of the Sheriff. On Tuesday the matter was settled, and Mr. O'Hanlon again took possession of his house. The Gas Company, by request of Mr. O'Hanlon, sent one of their employees to turn on the gas, when it was discovered that the meter leaked. It was supposed, however, that the meter was sufficiently safe to be used during the evening, but about five o'clock an unusual smell of gas was experienced in the first story. Mr. O'Hanlon lighted a candle and entered the cellar, in order to ascertain where the leak had occurred, but he had proceeded but a few steps when a heavy explosion took place, which was heard for several squares, and which attracted the attention of members of the Duquesne Fire Company, who hastened across the street, and discovered Mr. O'Hanlon completely enveloped in flames. Several of the boldest firemen hurried to his assistance, and after extinguishing the fire, carried him to the first story, when it was discovered that his head, neck and left arm had been severely burned. Dr. James A. Ferguson was at once sent for and dressed Mr. O'Hanlon's injuries, which fortunately were not of a serious nature, and which did not interfere with him attending to his business during the evening. The explosion created considerable stir in the neighborhood, and it was not until the gas had been turned off from the building that the excitement subsided.

The Chartiers Valley Brick Co.

This company manufacture a very splendid and desirable quality of brick, which cannot be excelled in this section of the State. They are in great demand and have been found by builders, masons, &c., to meet the wants of our people. Besides being a superior brick they are furnished at the most reasonable rates and in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. The Company always keep on hand a large stock so as to meet the demands of their customers promptly. In another column will be found their advertisement. The agent of the Company, Mr. S. Y. Kennedy, will attend to all orders received at his office, corner of Try and Fourth streets.

Eye and Ear Surgeon.

Dr. Aborn has distinguished himself as the most successful Eye and Ear Surgeon in the State, as is fully attested by his scientific treatment and sworn testimonials as to his remarkable cures, before the Mayor of our city, which will be found in another column of to-day's issue.

PLEASURES AT CRESSON.—The visitors to the Mountain House, at Cresson, are apparently enjoying themselves to the top of their bent. Among the many amusements of the season will be a grand masquerade and dress ball, which is announced to take place on Friday evening. The toilettes of the ladies will be superb, while the gentlemen are ransacking the wardrobes of "their fellow bachelors," in order not to add to the grotesqueness of their attire. It is anticipated that a large number of our citizens will be present at the entertainment. Hosfeld's Orchestra, of Philadelphia, will furnish the music for the occasion.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY OF A BREASTPIN.

Mr. Wm. Peters, of Birmingham, appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday, and made an information for larceny against Sarah McKenna, who was committed to jail on Tuesday on two charges of larceny. The accused, it appears, was employed by Mr. Peters' family as a servant girl, and it is alleged that she carried off a breastpin belonging to Mrs. Peters, and valued at two hundred dollars. The pin has been recovered, having been given by the accused to her sister. A commitment was lodged against her for trial.

SMASHED A BUGGY.

Charles King and two of his companions, were arrested and placed in the lock-up, On Tuesday, King hired a horse and buggy at the livery stable on the Ohio street, Allegheny, stated that he wanted to go to Etna to visit a sick friend of his. Instead of doing so, however, it is stated that the visited several drinking houses in the city, picked up two of his friends, in company of whom he had a high time, and finally wound up the day's sport by smashing the buggy and cutting into the harness. Yesterday morning his companions were fined five dollars each, which they paid, but King was held in bail to answer a charge of misdemeanor under the Livery stable act.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

A colored boy named Isaac Williams aged about sixteen years, was arrested by officer Hess, charged with false pretenses, on oath of Robert Howard, also colored, who keeps a saloon in the Allegheny market house. The lad was in the employ of Howard as a waiter, and, it is alleged, he has obtained articles from several stores in Allegheny on credit and forged a representing that he was sent by the prosecutor, which was false. The lad is still in the lock-up and will probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

STEALING FRUIT.

Mr. R. McKnight made information against two boys named Michael Maloney and Wm. Emslie, charging them with malicious mischief. He alleges that the boys have been in the habit of entering his orchard on Fifth avenue and pulling the fruit from trees and shrubbery and carrying away the fruit. The lads were arrested and committed for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

John King appeared yesterday and made an information against B. W. Stoufler, Justice of the Peace in the Monongahela Borough, charging him with misdemeanor in office. In his information, the prosecutor alleges that he was defendant in a case of a small and battery before Justice Stoufler, and that the case was held for trial. King offered good and sufficient bail for his appearance at Court, but the Justice refused to accept it, and committed the defendant to jail, where he remained until yesterday, when he was released. A writ of error was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Andrew Bender made an information against H. Vicheller, for assault and battery, charging that defendant attacked him on the 8th inst., and kicked him and otherwise abused him. Warrant issued.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

J. McClintock lodged complaint against a man named Davidson, charging him with larceny as bailee. Deponent alleges that on the 8th inst. the last defendant came into the possession as bailee of a coat and a pair of kid gloves, both valued at thirteen dollars, which he still retains and refuses to return. The accused was held for a hearing.

CHARGE AGAINST NIGHT WATCHMEN.

John Lower, a plasterer by trade, and residing on Tunnel street, lodged complaint against Thomas McPeet and John R. Searight, both night watchmen, for forcible entry. Lowe alleges that on the night of the 11th inst., defendants forcibly entered his house while he was sleeping, took him out into the street and compelled him to the watch-house, where he was kept all night. Next morning he was released by the Mayor, for the reason that no charge was preferred against him. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

GAVE BAIL.

John Frazier, committed to jail on the 12th inst., on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by A. J. Baird, was released yesterday on bail.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

This magistrate yesterday committed to jail James Fox, for a hearing on Saturday next, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Cathe rine Freeman.

[Before Justice Stouffer, of Monongahela Boro.]

THREATENING CHARGES.

John Kelly was arrested and taken before this Justice on Tuesday, three informations for assault and battery having been lodged against him by Mary Sullivan, Margaret Sullivan and Margaret Connolly. Kelly was committed to jail, but yesterday was released on bail.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Hart preferred a charge against V. Schafer for assault and battery. He was arrested and paid the costs. Both parties reside in Birmingham.

RELEASED.

John Heil, committed to jail on the 24 inst., on a charge of surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, yesterday gave bail and was released.

[Before Justice Lipp, of Birmingham.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Martin Pfiffer was arrested yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Catharine Frank. After a hearing, he was committed to jail for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Edward McCormick was committed to jail, in default of two hundred dollars bail, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by A. White.

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

In reply to Mr. William Dodds' challenge in this morning's COMMERCIAL, I will state that I accept his defiance and myself to make the match for such amount and at such time as our mutual friends may agree upon. Mr. Dodds' apparent liberality in his challenge is all moonshine. He debars me from playing in the Pittsburgh Base Ball Club unless the same kind of tables (Brunswick) I have been accustomed to play on, and forces me to choose between three rooms, all containing the same kind of tables (Phelan) on which Mr. Dodds has been consistently practicing.

JOHN NELSON.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1867.

NO HOUSE SAFE WITHOUT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

PARTIES DESIROUS of purchasing good furniture should attend the auction sale this morning at 10 o'clock, of rosewood and mahogany furniture—piano, mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, &c., at the late residence of Francis G. Bailey, corner of Duquesne Way and Evans alley.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE instantly. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

The Poisons of the Day.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Gentlemen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic bodies as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, both known and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines nutritious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

Worthy of Notice.

FROM M. M. FENNER, M. D.

A letter from M. M. Fenner, M. D., Fellow, and Corresponding Secretary of the Electic Medical Society, State of New York, late of the U. S. Navy, Editor of the *Medical Progress*, etc., etc., etc.:

It is right and proper to accord credit where credit is justly due. I therefore feel a pleasure in stating to those afflicted with disease of the ear, that I became so deaf in one ear as to be unable to hear the ticking of a watch when closely applied to it; that this deafness was accompanied by singing and roaring sounds in the head positively painful; and that I called upon Dr. E. S. Aborn, Oculist and Aurist, at 134 Smithfield street, for treatment, with the happy result of having my hearing *perfectly restored*, and all the accompanying unpleasant symptoms completely removed within fifteen minutes from the time I entered his office. Such results speak for themselves, and of course could not be strengthened by any word of comment. Dr. Aborn thus presents claims to high consideration as an ear surgeon.

M. M. FENNER, M. D.,
Jamestown, N. Y.

CATARRH, Deafness, discharge from the ear, diseases of the eye, as well as all affections of the throat and organs of the chest, and especially such cases deemed hopeless, treated with utmost success by Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street.

The book, which treats on the above named diseases, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

A Visit to the Mutual Life.

To the Editor of the "Home Friend."

As the dividends of Life Insurance Companies are just now exciting considerable attention, permit me, through the medium of your highly influential and wide circulated journal (I believe that is the correct thing to say) to detail my own experience of that mythical description of property.

I have been insured for many years in the "Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, S. F. Winston, President," and have regularly paid my premium on my policy.

Being recently in New York, I thought it well to call at the office and look after my "dividends," more particularly as I had spent more money there than I thought I should, and considered it important to renew a little from the Company than go in debt on a mortgage plan.

Accordingly I called at the office of the Company, which is certainly a very *imposing* structure to the casual observer, but, as it was paid for to the tune of three-quarters of a million of nine and other policy holders' money, I examined it a little more minutely than an ordinary passerby. In one word there is a delectably bad specimen of the Broadway order of architecture, and in my opinion an extraordinary combination of the styles prevalent in mantel-pieces and flash cemetery vaults.

Through a hole in a glass partition I asked a clerk if I could see the President. In a few moments a gentleman, without stopping in his work or even looking at me, sang out in a loud voice, "Mr. Bond!" Suddenly there appeared before me a gentleman of respectable exterior and polite manners, to whom I explained that I had not received the usual "dividends" indorsed thereon, amounting in all to nearly two hundred dollars. So far this was very gratifying and I expressed myself in a manner complimentary to the management of the Company. A little further conversation, however, rather "seasoned my admiration." This, it was explained, was the "reversionary value," or amount payable at my death; the actual dividends amounted to about $650. Accompanying the latter sum was a receipt for the policy, my pecuniary status with a slight offset, I stated to the clerk that I wished to draw a portion of the amount. The young gentleman smiled in a most benignant and plausible way, as he perfectly aware that I was fooling with the article, he explained that the only condition on which I could draw a portion of my dividend was that I should immediately pay it back again to the company as a premium on my policy.

"But I paid my premium for the year about a month ago, and do not propose to pay the next until it is due."

"Well, then," said he, "you can send an order to the Company to pay it out of your dividend and a receipt will be forwarded to you."

"That's all very well, but I do not need to use my dividends in that way. I put down my premiums in order to have my money safely invested and propose to pay them regularly. At present I have, accidentally, need of a sum of money, which you say is here to my credit and belongs to me. This is the amount on which I desire a draft."

"I have no discretion in the matter, sir, the Company's rules prescribe the manner in which the dividends should be paid."

"Well this seems to be rather unreasonable! Can I see the President?"

"Mr. Bond!" sang out this young gentleman, evidently relieved at getting rid of me.

Mr. Bond was again "on hand," mechanically polite, with a mechanical smile displaying a set of teeth which I strongly suspect were also mechanical.

I again expressed my desire to see the President on the subject of my dividends.

Mr. Bond politely informed me that they had entire control in those matters and would doubtless in a few words set the matter right.

I accordingly saw the Actuary in a comfortable looking office, and introduced myself. I am bound to say the little man appeared supremely at ease in an arm-chair before a grate fire with his feet against the mantelpiece reading a newspaper. His statements were substantially the same as those of the clerk, "The policy holders get what they are entitled to, and nothing else